Crowd at Washington March last Saturday, November 15. See pages 5 through 8.

The Hamilton Spectator

VOLUME 23 HAMILTON AND KIRKLAND COLLEGES, CLINTON, N.Y.,NOVEMBER 21, 1969 NUMBER 10

Dean Carl Schneider

Schneider Appointed Faculty Dean; Name Gray Social Science Chairman

Carl Schneider has been appointed Dean of Faculty at Kirkland. President Babbitt and the Board of Trustees make the decision on November 15, 1969.

Schneider has also resigned as Chairman of the Social Science Division. David Gray, professor of sociology, has been appointed as chairman of the Social Science Department.

Schneider was asked to resign as chairman of the division in order to avoid a concentration of too much responsibility and duty on one man.

When asked how he planned to lessen campus politics and public opinion in professional decisions, Mr. Schneider replied: "I only ask that people assume that everyone here is acting in the best interest of the college. Anyone has a right to disagree with a person's decision, but to question his motives is slanderous."

He is also chairing a committee of four faculty members to examine "the consultative process of judging a teacher for reappointment, promotion, or tenure".

Some questions the committee is grappling with are: "What channels should we work through? Who should be consulted? What guidelines should we use in judging a teacher?" The committee hopes that, in the future, student evaluations will be used in the decision-making process.

Schneider states there are three areas in which he judges a teacher up for reappointment, promotion, or tenure: 1) academic ability, 2) ability to teach , and 3) contribution to the Kirkland community (in one form or another).

He also postulated that the most thorough way to judge a professor is for the Chairman of a division to consult individually each member of that division about the member of the

Continued on page 8

Curriculum Group Offers Comp Plan To Faculty

JEFFREY N. PHILLIPS

This week the Student Curriculum Committee presented the Faculty Committee on Academic Policy with a three point plan which calls for the elimination of the comprehensive exam requirement beginning with this year's Senior class.

The proposal, which was read to and approved by a representative meeting of the Senior class on Wednesday evening, was drafted by members of the Curriculum Committee after the Committee completed a study of student and faculty thoughts about the exam. The plan is expected to be discussed by the Faculty Committee before they present their own plan at the December faculty meeting. Action taken on the proposal at that time will insure that the plan will be enacted this year.

The first paragraph of the Student Curriculum Committee proposal states that "college policy should no longer require Comprehensives in any department." This idea was echoed by both students and faculty alike in the Committee's study. Committee Chairman Donald Stangler noted that "there was particularly strong faculty sentiment for departmentl autonomy in considering the idea of comps. Our plan removes the final authority from 'college policy' and brings it back to the department."

The plan does not entirely eliminate the possibility of some students taking comps, but only as a final determinant for honors. Depending on the decision of the department, students seeking honors may be asked to take the exam, but "the results will determine whether or not they receive honors and will in no way affect their graduation or academic stand"

Committee Co-Chairman David Margolies explained that "a good number of faculty members expressed the idea of developing an honors program at Hamilton. For the present time, the comprehensive exam may be used to determine honors, but an honors program which will require the student to produce something over and above a specific average in all courses in his major might well be effective for the future."

The Committee report showed that there was considerable student and faculty interest in establishing something in place of the comprehensive exam. Faculty

Continued on page 11

Support America Head Crane Sees Communist Influence in Moratorium

Barbara Crane

BY FRED AXELROD

The headquarters of the National Confidence Week Committee, which initiated a nationwide "I Support America" movement, are located in Clinton.

Mrs. Barbara Crane, a resident of Clinton, is founder and Chairman of the Committee. She founded the campagin because she was dissatisfied with the Moratorium movement, and began by writing letters to 175 newspapers across the nation, urging citizens to display confidence in the government.

Though few papers published her letter, the Associated Press picked up the story and catapulted the movement into national prominence through the mass media.

Mrs. Crane has since received letters from all of the 50 states, from people who want to know how they can show confidence in their country. Begun as a family project, Mrs. Cranes' movement now includes thousands of workers. Volunteers collected and donated all the money used in the campaign.

The Committee distributed "I Support America" tags and urged people to display American Flags, leave on car and house lights, and send postcards to the President.

Many groups were organized in the Utica area, including student groups at Hamilton and Colgate Colleges.

In an interview with "The Spectator," Mrs. Crane outlined some of her ideas on the Moratorium and National Confidence Week.

Mrs. Crane feels that National Confidence Week is not a

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News in Brief

DWIGHT PELTZER IN CONCERT

Dwight Peltzer will be here to present the second in a series of four concerts sponsored by the Kirkland Arts Division in the Chapel at 8:00 p.m. on Wednesday, December 3rd.

The program will consist of "C Minor Partite" by Bach, "Ten Sweets for Piano" by Lewis, "Piano Variations" by Copland, and "Sonata, Opus 110" by Beethoven.

The concert will be open to the public and there will be no admission charge.

FRESHMEN AND FRATERNITIES FROLIC

There will be a Rushing Weekend this Sunday. Houses will be open to freshmen from 1:30 to 4:30. Any freshman is welcome to attend the festivities at any house as there will be no formal invitations issued by any of the houses.

MIDDLE CLASS GOES WELFARE

The National Welfare Rights Organization is initiating a project in which middle class families will try to live for one week on the money allotted to welfare recipients. The project's goal is to educate people in welfare problems and to involve more people in affecting changes in the poverty program. Any faculty family or non-resident students who are interested should contact Mrs. Carol Berke through Campus Mail, Box 597, or by phone Ext. 279.

KIRKLAND STRING TRIO

The Kirkland String Trio will appear in the first of four formal concerts of chamber music on Sunday, December 7, in the Chapel. The three musicians are Susan Newmann, violin; David Einfeldt, viola; and Eleanor Howells, cello. All are members of the Syracuse Symphony Orchestra and are principle players with the Utica Symphony. They have all held scholarships with the Guarneri Quartet, one of the finest quartets today. Besides the concert, the trio will be on campus on Jan. 6, 7, 13, 14, 26, and 27 for joint music making with other members of the faculty.

FLU SHOTS

Flu shots are currently being given at the Health Center. Hamilton and Kirkland students may receive shots between 9 and 4 during the day

The Hamilton Spectator

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The Publications Board of Hamilton College publishes "The Hamilton Spectator," a newspaper edited by students, 29 times during the academic year. Subscription: $7 per year. Address: Box 83, Hamilton College, Clinton, N. Y. 13323. Letters to the editor must be signed, but the names will be withheld upon request.

Kirkland Committee Hears Defense of Kirkland "Six"

BY NANCY ACKER

Six Kirkland students involved in the October 30 anti-Marine recruiter action presented their evidence before the Kirkland Student Life Committee November 6. Their case was heard in an open hearing from 5:30 to 8:30.

Charged with violation of the Hamilton regulation of "freedom of expression" were Jessica Chabot '72, Ebie Hinrichs '72, Deborah Spears '73, Winslow Tuttle '73, Lillian Valle '72, and Norma Reyes '72. They were found guilty by the Committee and given letters of reprimand.

The trial began with an account by Hamilton Associate Dean Hadley S. Depuy of the October 30 events. The group of defendants then asked permission to present their entire case first and afterwards answer the Committee's questions. Their request was denied.

Chabot was the first witness for the defense. She said that on October 30 she acted on "a humanitarian basis" because she felt one must follow one's conscience rather than remain passive. She accused Hamilton College of "sacrificing the moral beliefs of its members in order to uphold the structure."

Asked if she thought her actions were effective, she said, "If we stopped one person on this campus from going to war, our actions were effective."

Reyes, the second witness, charged the military of maintaining the status quo, and therefore of letting the poverty-stricken plight of the "children of the world" continue. She cited numerous examples of the poor conditions that exist in Latin America.

The third witness for the defense was James Gordon '71. Because the members of the Board of Trustees are involved in big businesses which make "blood money" off the exploited people of the world, he said, Hamilton College is built upon those people's "blood, sweat, and bones." He added that a military recruiter is also a member of the military-industrial complex.

Steve Grosjean further linked the Hamilton faculty to the industrial-military complex, and he called them a "guard of power."

Hinrichs said that because "colleges are obviously connected to the structure of the country," they are "geared to perpetuate rather than change" that structure. Furthermore, the colleges' "one-sided purpose" is "to fill positions of power with people who will perpetuate that power."

Tuttle pointed out two recent and apparently contradictory "Spectator" editorials -- one encouraging civil obedience and the other urging students to influence their friends against drug taking.

Spears stated that "there are times when laws must be broken in matters of larger interest." Wallace Thompson further saw little distinction between the freedom

Rick Nelson '72 quoted from a 1967 "Spectator" article concerning the American Association of University Professor's demand for a ban of military recruiters from the Hamilton campus. He added that "freedom of speech is dispensable under certain circumstances".

Steve Joffee '70 also felt the military recruiter's freedom of speech is of lesser importance than the freedom of the people.

Kirkland College Names Committee To Advise Assembly on Admissions

BY JANE BRANDFON

The newly appointed members of the Kirkland College Admission Policy Committee for the 1969-70 school year met for the first time last week. Kirkland literature instructor Selma Burkom is the chairman of the committee consisting of four faculty members, four students and two members of the administration.

The admission policy committee has started work immediately with the designated purpose of making all policy for future admission to Kirkland. The committee can only recommend admission policy to the Assembly. No decisions or recommendations may be put into effect without being first passed by the Assembly.

At the last meeting, a resolution was proposed to the assembly which read, "The policy decisions of the admission policy committee shall be binding upon the admission office." This resolution will be voted upon by the Assembly, at which time the admission committee will continue to discuss policy and formulate new resolutions at their upcoming meetings.

The Kirkland students and the faculty on the committee work as a whole in determining new policies. However, the sub-committee, made up of only the faculty on the committee, read folders and make the final decisions as to who will be admitted to Kirkland. The sub-committee's job starts immediately, as the deadline for early decision applicants is Nov. 1, and the first decisions must be completed by Nov. 15.

The committee is starting a completely new policy. For the first time, students are represented and help determine admission policy. Student representation was favorably received by both the faculty and students of Kirkland.

"While it is not the students' job to read folders and decide who is to be admitted, it is certainly their job to voice their opinions as to the policy of admissions," commented one student.

The students themselves have a certain insight as to the type of girl who attends Kirkland now, and, based on this, they have certain ideas as to the qualifications that girls should have who attend Kirkland in the future.

The representatives on the committee are, George Bahlke, Beebe Buszek, Kathryn Howells, Eugene Putala, William Rosenfeld, and Carole Walker of the faculty and administration and Paula Cohen, Laurie Ash, Toby Bosniak, and Pat Shepherd of the student body.

Bowdoin College Too Has Problems With Comprehensive Examinations

BY HAL HIGBY

What to do about comprehensives is plaquing Bowdoin College in Brunswick, Maine. Students there are finding their senior years crowded with Graduate Record Exams, graduate school applications and interviews, their normal course load, senior study projects and long papers, as well as the four-year cumulative exams.

Like Hamilton's, Bowdoin's comprehensives vary with the department of concentration. Both the History and Government Departments, for instance, hold two-hour written exams and oral grillings that run from a half hour to an hour, while a long paper is sufficient comprehensive for the Philosophy Department.

Last year's History majors in Bowdoin's junior class filed a petition with the Department protesting both extensive exams and the existing major program.

Other majors apparently followed suit, and faculty committees are now out in the individual departments investigating the situation. A joint committee is in existance, as well.

In response to the History Majors' petition was a departmental edict requiring each student to write a two-page critique evaluating the junior course, to be used, theoretically, by the newly formed faculty committees.

No real change, however, took place in Bowdoin's comprehensives. Last year's seniors still had to take comps.

This year's senior class will undoubtedly have more to say on the subject. However, since classes began at Bowdoin only two weeks ago, the first-and thus far only-class meeting has merely accomplished securing a faculty advisor for itself.

Nor have the faculty committees, formed last spring, made any reports. It will probably be Christmas before either has anything definite to report.

EDITORIALS

End for Comps

The senior class this week approved a Student Curriculum Committee proposal that "College policy should no longer require Comprehensives in any department."

For years students have seriously questioned the educational value of comprehensives. For years the Spectator has examined the shortcomings of comps in lengthy and repeated editorials. And, for years students and professors have complained. Finally, some meaningful and serious action has been taken.

This action is taken by the senior class not out of fear but out of conviction, not out of despair but out of a well reasoned belief that the senior comprehensive exam no longer serves a truly educational end. The senior class and the Student Curriculum Committee have devoted time, energy and careful thought to the comprehensive examination this fall. The Spectator salutes both that effort and its result. The proposal to abolish required comps comes only after lengthy consultation with many students and faculty members. And, after weeks of debate, it is clearly evident that this is the only logical decision one can make.

The cramming, the departmental inconsistencies, and the educational contradiction inherent in the comprehensive exam will disappear with its abolition. The Student Curriculum Committee has made both faculty and student objections to comps clear - we hope the faculty as a whole will take strong action against the inadequate comprehensive and approve the student proposal to abolish it. They should not fail in pusing this antiquated examination from an otherwise challenging and forward-looking curriculum.

Peace Now

"The Spectator" has certain obligations to its reading audience. The most foremost of these is to inform the whole college community of on-campus events.

Occasionally, something happens off the Hill that is of interest to Hamilton and Kirkland. The March on Washington was one such event. We have devoted a substantial amount of this issue to the March in the hope that we might be able to bring the message to our Clinton home.

Five hundred thousand people had but one common interest last Saturday: Peace Now. They were not deceived by token draft reforms or non-schedule schedules.

No more than two thousand demonstrators actively participated in the violence which government officials have tried to push into the headlines. This was one five-hundredth of the mass assembled. If the confrontations at DuPont Circle and at the Justice Department served any purpose, it was to contrast with the dedicated non-violence of an overwhelming majority of the marchers.

You could only start to understand November 15 by being in the Nation's Capital. You had to be there to be a part of the feeling of that day. But, you can dedicate yourself to an end to this most abominable war on any day at any place, even today on this campus.

All we are saying is that all of us must give peace a chance.

Winter Study

Kirkland has been sharply criticized in the past for its non-existent Winter Study program. On October 29 it was announced to the surprise of the entire community that Kirkland will indeed have a Winter Study program.

By administrative decision alone, it has been decided that sophomores MUST participate in a Hamilton or Colgate winter study program, initiate a group project or do an independent study project in addition to taking the Core.

Why were students not consulted in the institution of this program? Kirkland had decided not to partake in the 4-1-4 program this year because it has neither the money nor the professors to guarantee students a valuable educational experience. Does a half-hearted attempt aimed at keeping sophomores busy for a month meet the educational ideals Kirkland professes to uphold?

As the situation stands, sophomores must have a project outlined by November 15. Hamilton winter study electives close registration on November 10. Most Kirkland girls are totally unaware of what programs and opportunities are open to them.

A great majority of students can look forward to badly planned and ill-timed January programs.

Hamilton-Kirkland Black Union to Sponsor Lecture

The Black Union, in conjunction with other campus organizations, will sponser a speaker from the Black Panther Party later this academic year. As an introduction to the Panthers, one of the white sponsors of the lecture has offered the following article.

"'People are not really unconcerned about the problems of blacks,' a television news executive told me recently (apparently unaware that blacks are people), 'and I don't think they're unwilling to do something about them. It's just that they're tired of hearing about them.'

"All right. I won't write about the problems of black people. I shall write only about white problems, and in fact only about one of those. That white problem is called the Black Panther Party." (Gene Marine -- "The Black Panthers")

The Black Panther Party For Self-Defense was founded in Oakland, California, in 1966. The members took up arms and patroled their own streets, protecting the community from the occupation force known as the police.

For some time, the Panthers confined their activities to the ghetto, relying solely on the black people for their support, and barring whites from their rallies. But they later abandoned this attitude as detrimental to the movement.

Puerto Ricans, Mexican-Americans, Orientals, and even some whites are also victims of socioeconomic scorn and discrimination, and must be respected and aided when they begin to take their places in the movement toward freedom. The Panthers became the Vanguard of that movement.

Today, the Black Panthers are a politically oriented group, not in the sense that they want to work within the system, but that they believe in the necessity of the overthrow of capitalism, which they feel exploits men, and the establishment of a socialist state.

Panthers are active in community organizing, helping the people help themselves. Free-Breakfast Programs have been set up to feed the black, Puerto Rican, and poor white children who would otherwise go to school hungry. Free-Clothing Drives were instituted to see that the children were adequately clothed in spite of department store prices.

Because of their very effective work in the poor communities, the Black Panthers are a danger to the middle and upper classes of all colors; in effect, they are a danger to the law-makers, the men who run this country with their money. Therefore, rich America has diligently attempted to remove the Panthers from sight.

At first, only the leaders were arrested, tried, and incarcerated for the remainder of their effective lives. Now the Party rank and file are being harassed by police and removed from the community. Laws are not designed to serve the poor man, but to imprison him, either in poverty or in jail.

Chairman Bobby Seale was on trial in Chicago for conspiracy to incite to riot. He was gagged, shackled and tied to his seat when he demanded his right as an American to defend himself by cross-examining witnesses. Finally, he was sentenced to four years in prison for contempt of court, which is the longest sentence for this offence in the history of American jurisprudence.

Last Monday, the New York Panther 21, arrested last April for conspiracy to blow up some buildings and the Bronx Botanical Gardens, were denied a reduction of bail ($100,000 each), although new charges had been brought against them. (in those charges, consisting of thirty separate counts with a total maximum sentence possible of 243 years, are included conspiracy of the first, second, and third degrees, all at once.)

The previous week, four white people, who have been accused of actual bombings, not merely conspiracy to do so, were set bails of only $75,000 each.

The government needs to eliminate the Black Panther Party. But the Party, which has lost most of its leaders, which has received constant harassment from the police, and which still openly challenges the governmental power structure, has not been totally eliminated. Why? Because the Party works for the People, and has roots deep within the People. The common workers, with all their latent power, support the Panthers, and the Panthers survive.

Letters to the Editor

Degrading Code

Dear Editor,

Last spring Governor Rockefeller required that each center of higher education in New York State submit a "code of conduct."

The twelve students about whom so much controversey rages at the moment are being prosecuted because of a provision in the Hamilton-Kirkland code.

The issue, as I see it, is whether student behavior can be determined by administrative fiat?

My quarrel is not with Dean Depuy, the Judiciary Board or Hamilton College - it is with a degrading code of conduct which is in itself unfair.

Respectfully,
Craig Ohran

Recruiter . . .

November 4, 1969
Pendle Hill

Dear Dean DePuy,

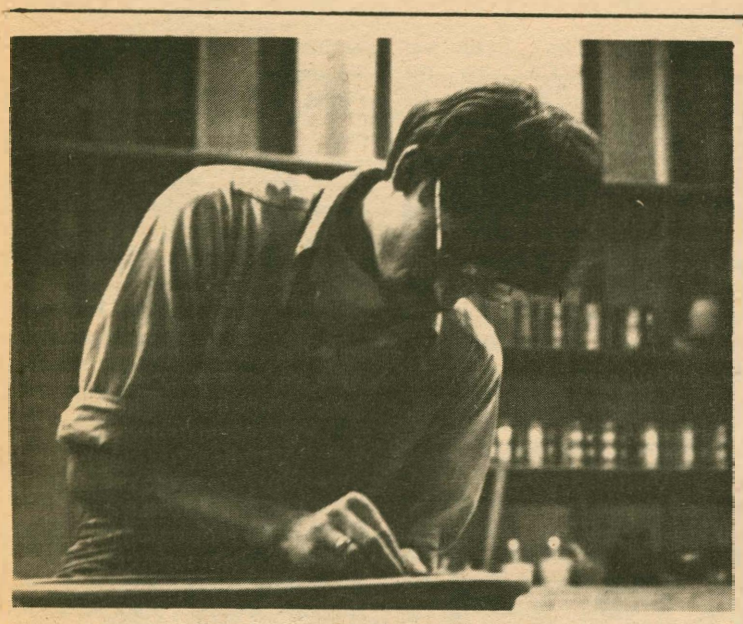
I have been concerned in recent days with reports of the blocking of a recruiter from Hamilton's campus, and its possible effects on the lives of the students involved. I am concerned with the affair in light of what we both must consider a new start for Hamilton in the last few years, and the reversal of trends which have made Hamilton insular, parochial and unconcerned. If Hamilton College or indeed any institution hopes to survive as a living entity rather than as an anachronism, it must be prepared to recognize and effect change. The institution must be a community of the concerned.

Concern can lead to many types of action. We kill in the name of love. We commit terrible atrocities in the name of freedom and democracy. As well as violent action, our concern can foster non-violent, legal expressions of our convictions. The whole purpose of such expression should be to influence others, even at the expense of interrupting their 'business as usual'. We attempt by demonstrating our convictions to bring others to our way of thinking.

At present America faces a difficult problem, one as large as completely changing our society's system of priorities. Movements must be formed to gain support for ecological studies, pollution control, racial relations, population control, the investigation of alternatives to war, and the control of nuclear power in peaceful and military situations. Priority changes of this sort are so overwhelming that even the most far-sighted individual cannot grasp just how thoroughly they will upset our societal standards.

Given the condition of our planet, given our responsibility for such conditions and our responsibility to act for change - to do nothing is insane and FATAL. We must recognize movements for change, influencing directly the most crucial of our government programs in the most efficient ways we know how, as absolutely necessary. It is possible that such movements be non-violent, be directed and orderly. I support the action of Hamilton and Kirkland students in blocking recruiters from campus for these reasons: it was an honest demonstration of their personal convictions, that they have a right to hold these opinions and to express them, that the demonstration was non-violent, that they were willing to risk their personal safety in ACTING, that they were willing to jeopardize the safe routine of their daily lives at college, and that I believe the military to be an unnecessary evil to be questioned and confronted in its function in American society.

Most sincerely yours,
Stephen Lewandowski '69



Robert Paluski

Cramped Quarters House Pot Shop; Arts Center To Offer More Room

Located in the basement of McEwen Hall is the Pot Shop. It was single-handedly built by Robert Paluski, Kirkland instructor of art. Inside, there are unfinished tables and walls lined with plywood shelves. The air is rather dusty, and a fine layer of dirt covers everything. The lack of natural lighting gives the shop an underground feeling. The Shop is, in reality, a work shop for Kirkland ceramic courses. The teacher is not the conventional stereotype of a ceramic and graphic arts professor.

Paluski appears to be more a 19 year-old student than the 26 year-old instructor that he is. Aside from his profession in ceramics, he has also filmed and produced his own underground films.

He graduated from the University of Wisconsin in 1967 with a B. A., received his M. A. in 1968, and his M. F. A. at the School of American Craftsmen in Rochester.

Paluski claims that his courses are not "gut courses," but A course consists of 4 hours a week in class, and also much extra time outside A course consits of 4 hours a week in class, and also much extra time outside of class.

Ceramic students learn how to mix their own clay and the chemical compositions of glazes. Techniques of throwing wheel pottery are covered, as are the practical structures and uses of the kiln.

The class, of necessity, must be small. The present class consists of 15 students, but since there are only 3 wheels, the class is nevertheless crowded. With the completion of the List Arts Center next year the Pot Shop will have 2 rooms and 5 more wheels, and thus will be able to accommodate more students.

Next semester both advanced and beginning courses will be offered; Paluski estimates that approximately 50 per cent of his students are prospective art majors and says that some who were undecided are now deciding on art as a result of their contact with this course.

Lectures will be offered next semester featuring guest speakers highlighting the basics and advanced techniques of pottery making. There will also be a film series for all interested.

One aspect of the course is that through this art form the creator can communicate his thoughts and expressions in a visual and often practical way. Paluski feels that this is a primary motivation for him and almost any serious artist.

Actors Depict Death Trauma; 'American Falls Are Dry'

BY SCOTT VICKERS

Many artists of the theatre are predisposed to socio-political allegory these days, and it is more charicature than allegory at that. The exploration of neurotic tension (ala Freud, etc.) for theatrical purposes, expounding gregariously on sexual and mental aberrations, has been extensive since perhaps Williams and Albee. "Niagara Falls" is of this genre, which though pertinent and shocking at its best, has been dealt so many of the same hands that it seems a new game should begin in its place.

The set is some plastic byway bar on the suburbs of dreary Americana; authentic enough, it could have been studio 1 for any Hollywood televison serial, say the Secret Storm or Edge of Night. So here we have the chance gathering of several disintegrating and disintegrated personalities, all love-lorn and ragged from the slow mould of Musak and muscatel. Jaqueline Susan has been there, and Updike has just left with the real story. But it happens again just for us, or unhappens, starring the impotent life insurance man, the adolescent single girl who never outgrew her infatuation with President Kennedy, the demented southern gentleman who comes on in a slow Southern Comfort fizz, the depressive but excitable debutante, and big momma sorrow behind the bar, delving out sympathy on the rocks. The American Falls, however, are dry by order of the President.

Mr. Cyril Simon has done an excellent job, for the timing and inflection of the piece is just right. His actors seemed loose and unabashed, even in the difficult cadences of coquetishness and drunken blabber. Gestures seemed appropriately shallow or grandeloquently futile, dispassionate, neurotic. Michael Lordi in particular handled his demonic gentility with capable apomb; a real calculating psychopath couldn't have done better. John Rowe kept the cool of a playboy, equipt with a full house of clever banter, teasing his dilitantish pursuer, played by Jane Balzereit, in and out of his web. Deborah Benson reacted with an excitable shyness as Bill Quigley rallied for his potency again and again only to fall finally into a final ruin of death, dealt by the stealthy Lordi. All the characters moved in a choas of desire and detumesence, wanting not to fall into the shadows of their poor experience, seeking the unit of the party, the joy each could imagine but never perform. J. K. Hage, playing Flint Baker, was the only one who seemed satisfied, happily drunk. The terrific ending of the play, however, extinquishes all life and hope as Seven (Lordi) poisons all but himself, muttering their death traumas into the vain glory of newsprint.

Yes, here are all the sicknesses that seem to be America, whining in helpless decadence.

Modern Music Fascinates Audience; Sounds Dazzle, Confuse Listeners

BY BRUCE C. MAC INTYRE

The Creative Associates from the University of Buffalo's Center of the creative and Performing Arts entertained the Hamilton-Kirkland community last Friday with "An Evening of New Music." The audience in the chapel was of the modest, elite size that usually turns out in concert halls to give the new performed music an equal chance.

The polished musicianship of the members of the Creative associates was amply demonstrated. The variety of the program permitted listeners to find a couple of pieces acceptable to their individual tastes.

"Trans-Dance" (1969), composed, recorded and performed by Ed Burnham was the highlight of the "Evening." The piece began by hypnotizing the listeners with a pre-recorded sound pattern, probably made out of tape loops. Once set up, this revolving pattern began to evolve ever so slowly and subtly into new forms. Then, a third of the way into the piece, the composer walked on stage to perform an exciting xylophone solo in phase with the continuing pre-recorded patterns.

Burnham entranced the audience with a spotless percussion technique in which he hovered over the instrument and caressed each note without excess movement. It was magic and a trip that you did not want to end.

Another piece worthy of note was "Paradigm", composed by Lukas Foss in 1968 for his friends. It is scored for percussion, guitar and three instruments. All wired for sound, the instrumentalists had "notes to play and words to say, whisper or shout." Jan Williams did a commendable job as percussionist-conductor as well as player of the saw and its diminutive form, the flexaton. Unfortunately more was not heard from Stephen Bell who is a fine classical guitarist.

Four pages of well-written and enticing program notes accompanied the program for the concert. In some cases the details of these notes gave the audience expectations that were far greater than the results of the actual performance. "An Avalanche for Pitchman", "Prima Donna", "Percussionist" and "Pre-Recorded Playback", if not only by its title, was such an example. The cacophony and utter confusion, which the piece evoked, hindered an aural understanding of its purpose.

But the succinct quotation by Marshall McLuhan perfectly set the listener's mind for Burnham's "Trans-Dance": "Globes make my head spin. By the time I locate the place, they've changed the boundaries."

Perhaps this phrase aptly describes the "new music" to some of us.

Hamilton, Wheaton College Choirs Sing Bach's 'Jesu, Meine Freude'; Concert 'Uninspired & Uninspiring'

BY STEPHEN MUNN

Hamilton and Wheaton College Choirs joined together Sunday to present what was little more than an adequate performance of Bach's motet, "Jesu, Meine Freude". The concert was sadly uninspired and uninspiring.

Under the direction of Mr. Stephen Bonta, the Brass Choir opened the concert with pieces by Buonamente, Sanders and Walton--pieces which sharply accentuated the weaknesses in the choir's trumpet section. These trumpet players neither seem to care about precision or balance or to realize that even a trumpet can be played softly and with delicacy. In contrast, Messrs. Phillips, Cohen and Hall performed with their usual taste and musicianship, and Mr. Boggs refreshed the audience greatly with his witty and unexpected bravado in Walton's "Five Pieces for Band".

Following, the Wheaton College Choir, directed by Mr. Charles Fassett, performed Josquin des Pres's "Ave Verum". In this piece, as throughout the concert, the choir failed to realize the rich counterpuntal texture in Renaissance Baroque music. Entrances were weak and imprecise, and there was little feeling for phrasing or texture. Nor, in the pieces by Pitoni and Palestrina, did the Hamilton Choir improve upon the tone of mediocrity which had been established.

Under the direction of Mr. Fassett, the choirs then combined to perform Anton Bruckner's "Three Graduals". Especially in "Christus Factus est", the choirs began to realize the counterpuntal texture and to create a balance which had been missing previously. Nonetheless the audience welcomed intermission and looked forward anxiously to the fate of Bach's motet:

the jaws of death, despite the fear thereof, Rage on O World, and leap about; I stand here and sing in secure peace. God's might holds me in thrall; Earth and Abyss must grow silent though they would mutter"

one feels the energy of Christ's soldier tempting and defying the satanic forces. This energy is realized in a kind of rhythmic-metric tension unusual to the Baroque.

Unfortunately, Mr. Fankhauser was seldom able to elicit the excitement and enthusiasm which this work demands. The sopranos seemed to sing with cotton in ears, the tenors with cotton in their mouths.

Entrances were cautiously feeble, and pitch was variable. It was an adequate performance of a piece which defies amateurs--Hamilton College Choir need not be amateurish nor rest on its laurels. We must demand more than mediocrity out of a choir which has already proven its technical competence and its musicality.

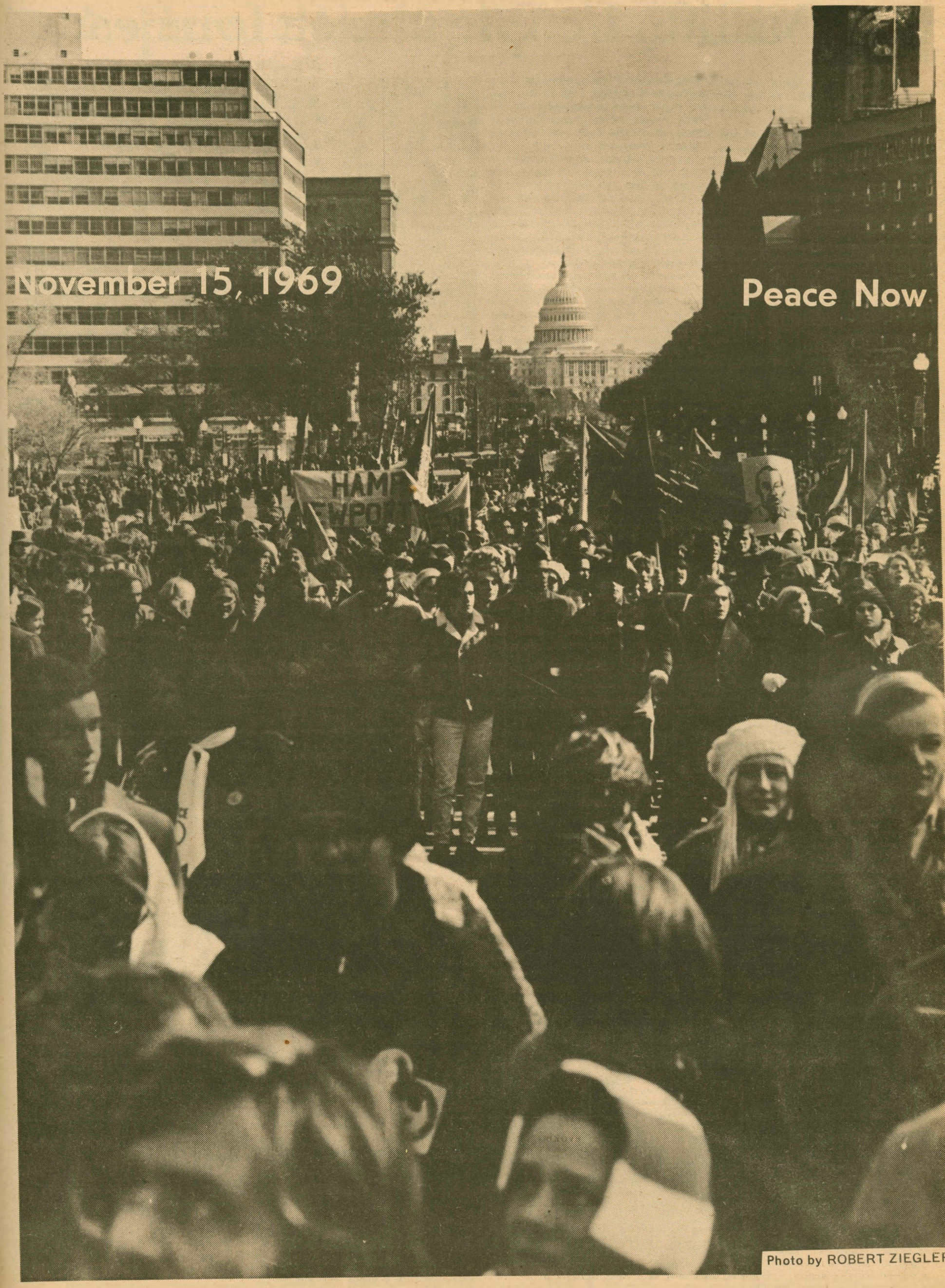


Photo by ROBERT ZIEGLER

Half Million People March for Peace

BY RONALD BRUCK
AND GEOFFREY PRECOURT

All we were saying was give peace a chance.

We said it over and over for two full days -- in a four-mile March Against Death, in a peace liturgy at the Washington Cathedral and in a rally at the Washington Monument.

Who were we? Some described us as the front line of that effete corps of impudent snobs. But we considered ourselves Americans who care about our country yet question the way our elected officials are leading it.

Where did we come from? Most of us were from the nation's college campuses. But the occasional suburban housewife or gray-templed businessman added a refreshing diversity.

Why were we there? Some came to demonstrate a humanitarian idealism -- others a political activism. But between these two extremes we were all saying that we want peace and we want peace now.

People were everywhere

These are just a few of the questions and answers being discussed, debated and rehashed in the wake of November 15 in Washington, D. C.

The demonstration began Thursday evening at six when the first marchers in the March Against Death left the Arlington Cemetery.

In a solemn procession that continued through Saturday many of us each carried a sign with the name of an American killed in Vietnam or the name of a Vietnamese village destroyed by American troops.

We proceeded on a four-mile route that took us past the Lincoln Memorial and down Pennsylvania Avenue to the White House. As we passed the White House we each stopped and read aloud the name on our card.

We then proceeded down Pennsylvania Avenue to the Capitol Building. As our procession filed past the west portico of the Capitol, each marcher placed his card in one of the twelve pine "coffins." When the march ended Saturday morning at ten, the "coffins" held 46,000 cards bearing the names of war dead and devastated Vietnamese villages.

As the March Against Death continued its solemn procession Friday evening, thousands came to the Washington Cathedral to pray for peace. There were so many that some of us sat in the aisles or stood shoulder to shoulder around the pillars.

Pete Seeger led the thousands who assembled in stanza after stanza of "Where have all the Flowers Gone?" Many whose husband or son or brother died in Vietnam led us in prayer.

Mrs. Coretta King, Dr. Benjamin Spock and the Reverend William Sloane Coffin were among the New Mobilization leaders who addressed us.

While some of us prayed for peace on Friday evening others sought a confrontation. About 1,000 "Weathermen" tried to serve an eviction notice on the South Vietnam Embassy.

The "Weathermen" are a group of Leftist militants who broke away from SDS last summer. They believe that the only way to attain political goals is through violence.

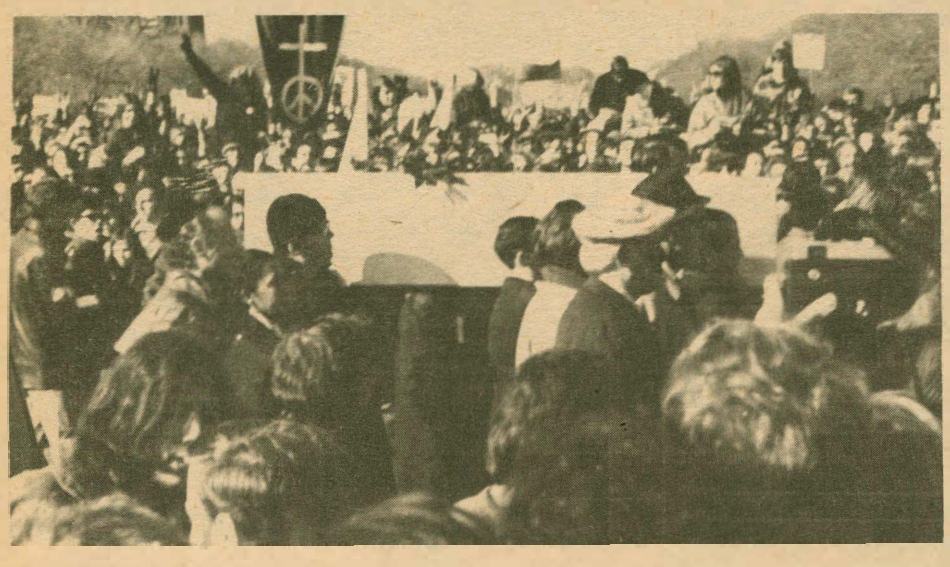
Yet with all their violent ideals, the "Weathermen" not only looked non-violent but staged a nonviolently violent demonstration at DuPont Circle, a block away from the Vietnam Embassy.

They looked like a motley collection of innoccuous freaks -- frizzy hair, wire rims, faded denim jeans, field jackets, head bands, a few donned helmets of World War 1 vintage.

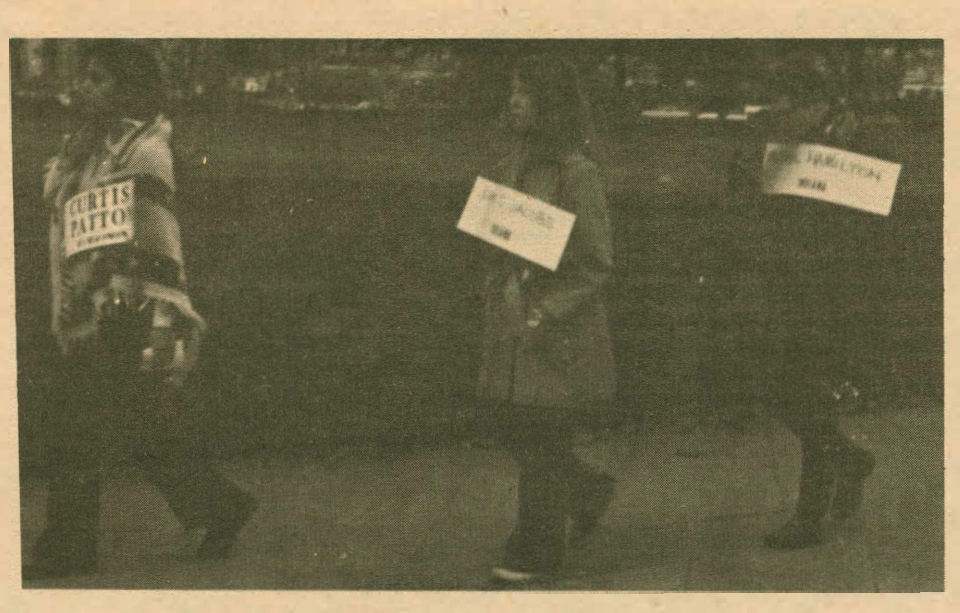
Dupont Circle was not a Chicago or a Berkeley. The onlookers did not respond to the "Weathermen," nor did the police overreact.

In fact, most of the onlookers went to bed. They had to be up early the next morning. The police stayed up all night on guard. They didn't get any sleep, but it didn't matter--they all had a chance to rest during the march. From seven in the morning to four in the afternoon on Saturday, the police and 9,000 of the Army's finest had little work. The Mobilization had everything taken care of.

Marshalls directed the traffic as we all moved in to assemble four blocks from the Capitol. If a car turned too sharply at a corner curve, there were no angry snarles. A smile and the Peace Sign was the only response.



Coffins lead March



March against Death

We stood in a crowd that was unlike any crowd anybody had ever stood in before. A conservative police estimate listed 250,000 people. The Mob said there were 800,000 of us. Somewhere in between, at about a half million, is a reasonable guess at the size. But, the numbers don't matter. Whether there were 250,000, 500,000, or 800,00, there were a lot of people.

And, these people were peace people. They never got out of control during the March. Marshalls lined the parade route to enforce the order that never needed to be enforced. It was close to freezing the whole day, and these marshalls' only activity was to move in rhythm with the chants of the crowd. One marshall did jumping jacks to the tune of "1,2,3,4, Tricky Dick end the war." Another matched the cadence of "Peace, Now" with about 125 push-ups.

Had there been violence, the marshalls were prepared for it. But, there was none. To offer an occasional admonition and some advice to the crowd--"Please keep on the left side of the road; you won't like the right", "It's cold now in the shadows, but there's clear, unobstructed sunlight for the next block and a half"--was the marshalls' only function.

Occasionally, we could recognize a familiar face. "It's really nice to see you here" was enough of a greeting. But, the welcomes were not limited to the familiar; even the unfamiliar got a least a "Hello", and most often a smile.

Groups of seven men strained under the burden of each of the dozen 500-pound coffins of name cards which they carried on their shoulders. They moved in the procession behind a trio of solemn drummers. They didn't seem to mind the weight. They were proud to be a part of the march.

Senator Eugene McCarthy, who started it all two years ago, offered a brief send-off speech to the crowd. "I don't know whether we are the majority, but I think we are better witness than 52,000 telegrams to the White House or a poll by George Gallup."

"The record of history is clear," McCarthy continued, "the cases in which political leaders out of misjudgment or ambition in ancient and in modern times basing their action on the loyalty of the people have done great harm to their own countries and to the world."

McCarthy stepped off the speakers' platform. The crowd applauded. It didn't whistle, it didn't stomp, it didn't yell "Atta Baby, Gene kid." It just applauded and the sound of a million hands in collision was a warm one.

The Minnesota Senator linked arms with Senators Goodell and McGovern, Mrs. King, Dr. Spock, Rev. Coffin, and other prominent anti-war people to form a chain to lead the March.

Lines and lines followed. Each extended 20 marchers across. These lines of 20 started filing out at 10:25. They didn't stop until 12:30 and they could have gone on all afternoon.

John Lennon's "All We Are Saying Is Give Peace A Chance" was the theme song of this March, just as "We Shall Overcome" was favored in the 1963 Civil Rights March. The songs, the chants, and the signs set the tone. The people, the endless mass of people wherever we looked, provided the mood of excitement.

It is an exciting feeling to sit on a stranger's shoulders and look out at such a mass-a mass you could not understand

Peace Now

or even begin to appreciate because you had never seen anything like it before-and feel that you had at least one thing in common with everyone: a sincere, reasonable, and even emotional desire for peace that had brought you all to the city.

An elderly lady, bundled in about 3 layers of overcoats and an outside layer of peace buttons, cried. "At last it's happening," she said, "after 83 years of life, this is the first time I've ever felt that everyone wanted peace just because it's peaceful and not because it means winning anything. I've never been so happy."

A "Weatherman ran up to us. He wanted us to run with him, to stir up the crowd. One of the few black men in the crowd quieted him: "You're living 5 years ago."

Continued on page 7

Disparate Group Wants Peace Now

Continued from page 6

Harry Weintraub (Hamilton '68) stood on a corner and flashed us a Peace Sign as we walked past. For once, there wasn't any cynicism in his gesture.

The solid government buildings were imposing enough so that they seemed to lean over the crowd. They looked as insensitive as the government which operates them. But, they couldn't crush this March. They were as ineffective in their task of destruction as Spiro had been.

This was the scene of the March, down Pennsylvania Avenue for two miles and down the half-mile cross-over to the Washington Monument Grounds.

The rally at the Monument culminated the two days of demonstrations, marches and vigils. At least we had all come together.

We were proud of our size. It was fun to be just one of a half million people. But it also seemed important to be there, not just fun.

The crowd was the important thing, not the show at the end of the walk. We were a wildly disparate assortment of demonstrators. There were North Vietnam flags and Peace flags and American flags. We wore buttons that read "Hi, I'm an Effete, Impudent, Intellectual Snob" and "Bring All the Troops Home Now."

Rev. Coffin delivered the opening prayer: "We pray thee to lift the fear that profanes and divides our people." In his address, Dr. Spock called us "all my children."

Speaking later in the afternoon Sen. Godell noted that we were not demonstrating "to break a President" but to "break the war and begin the peace."

Most of us had already heard the liberal and leftist rhetoric of the McGoverns, the Hoffmans and the Dillengers, and the speeches were interspersed with the Arlo Guthries, the Peter Yarrows and the Pete Seegers to hold our attention.

Saturday was, above all, a day for criticizing Vice President Agnew. The signs read "Spiro for Apollo 13" and "A Majority for a Silent Agnew." Black comedian Dick Gregory commented, "When Nixon leaves the country Spiro is Number One. And he's the type of person that would get on the Hot Line to Moscow and make a crank call."

By late afternoon, trembling from the cold wind and from sitting on the wet grass, we began to disperse. And what was once a Sea of Humanity had become a Sea of Paper, from all the leaflets and leftist literature that had been handed out. Some of the performers from "Hair" were the last to appear at about five. When they had finished singing they reminded us that when we were younger our mothers used to tell us that when we left a picnic we should each pick up a piece of paper or garbage. "Well today we're asking you to pick up more than one piece." In a matter of minutes the Monument grounds were spotless.

We had numbered a half million and we had demonstrated peacefully for peace. Later, about 2,000 of the half million demonstrators headed to the Justice Department for a not so peaceful confrontation. But the demonstration at Justice did not detract from the peaceful activities earlier. Afterail, a half million people showed restraint and self-control. Only 2,000 sought violence.

Witness to 'Justice' in Action

BY ELSPETH SAVAGE

The rally in front of the Justice Department in Washington showed that the peace movement has the potential of violence.

Fear ran rampant. It is a terrifying feeling seeing that the air is white with tear gas for two hundred feet in front of you.

It is terrifying to have a solid row of cops with billy clubs and grim determined expressions driving you up the street into the tear gas.

It is terrifying not being able to breathe except with excruciating pain, realizing that the next breath is going to hurt even more.

People began desperately asking themselves: "Am I going to be arrested? Are they going to use mace? What will I do if there is mass violence?"

Three thousand people participated in the demonstration, but there were ten thousand observers. It was the mass of people that set off the atmosphere.

Most observers did not feel politically committed to the purpose of the demonstration, the injustice of the trials in Chicago of Bobby Seale and others.

Most people were there to see if there was going to be any violence; most were drawn to the rally by a masochistic curiosity.

After twenty minutes of marching around the building waving Viet Cong flags, carrying effigies of Hoffman, and yelling war whoops, the demonstrators stopped in front of the building.

The demonstrators pulled down the American flag and tore it apart. They attempted without success to raise the Viet Cong flag.

By this time it was evident that there was a certain element in the crowd that intended to do violence.

The New Mobe Marshalls, the students who sponsored the weekend, then stationed themselves in front of the building and attempted to restrain the crowd. The violent faction of the demonstrators then started attacking the Marshalls, taunting them by yelling obscenities and throwing glass bottles at them.

The crowd was very jumpy. Many would start to run at the mummer of action for the core in front of the building, and at the cry of gas the crowd would start to stampede.

Despite the uneasiness, there was still a group spirit carried over from the march up Pennsylvania Avenue. When people began to ran, the crowd would chant "walk, walk". The people would then calm down and walk. The crowd realized the danger of a mass stampede.

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Sat.	29	10:30 2:30	8:00
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Local 'Confidence' Group Asks For Hill Patriotism

BY FRED AXELROD

While the Moratorium Committee was earning headlines, the Hamilton Chapter of the National Confidence Committee worked "to stir up patriotism, to oppose the Moratorium, and to show support for the decisions of our government."

Co-chairmen Alfred Groff '72 and Kevin Millham '72 explained that the Committee expressed a point of view that "needed to be presented". They explained the Committee's view that the President should not be swayed "by the force of numbers of demonstrators but by the force of reason".

The Committee stresses that it has no official stand on any questions of foreign policy such as the Vietnam War. Its members merely express "Confidence in America". They show support for the country by showing support for the actions taken by the constitutionally elected government as unaffected by large numbers of demonstrators.

The Hamilton Chapter is but one of many chapters throughout the nation. The national movement was founded in response to the October 15 Moratorium and has since tried to inspire people to show support for the government's policy. The Committee has urged citizens to drive with their car lights on, to display the American Flag wherever possible, and to mail cards to the President.

In an interview, Groff said that he felt that many people held misconceptions about the flag. He said that "it is not a symbol of policy; it is not meant to be divisive, for it is merely a symbol of America and patriotism." He felt that "no one can believe that the flag has evil connotations unless that person is opposed to the United States."

The activities of the Hamilton Chapter began on Parents Weekend. The Committee staffed a table in the Bristol Campus Center, where "I Support America" tags were given out, distributed a position paper, presented an outline of its policy over college radio station, WHCL, and urged students to send post cards to President Richard M. Nixon.

The cards stated "I Support America". Two cards were sent from the Kirkland Community and 55 were sent from Hamilton.

The Co-chairmen were very disappointed by the lack of response from Kirkland as Kirkland girls gave them almost no help and sent so few cards to the President.

Schneider Appointed Faculty Dean; Name Gray Social Science Chairman

Continued from page 1

department up for consideration.

'This, of course, is only successful if everyone makes judgments on a professional rather than personal basis," Schneider stated.

As Dean of Faculty Schneider will be dealing with 1) personnel problems, 2) curricular policy, 3) academic policy, and 4) academic coordination with Hamilton.

Schneider cites academic coordination with Hamilton as one of his main jobs as Dean. He aims to get rid of duplicating and overlapping courses on the Hill. "For instance there are presently two expository writing courses on the Hill. That is ridiculous."

He also plans to continually reevaluate Kirkland's academic program, working out a list of priorities of what fields need to be academically strengthened.

"Kirkland has a commitment to fulfill certain majors on the Hill. Sociology is one of these fields. Kirkland, however, also has a commitment to develop departments where interest has been shown."

For hiring teachers next year, Schneider will consult each divisional Chairman as to his departmental needs. He then coordinates the requests, adjusting them to the financial budget. Schnedier will go over this list of needed faculty with President Babbitt and the Board of Trustees.

Schneider will then begin interviewing prospective faculty.

When Schneider was chairman of the Social Science Division, he carried a work load of two courses. He plans to continue teaching two courses.

'I Support America' Movement Head Calls for Confidence in Government

Continued from page 1

counter demonstration to the Moratorium. She is concerned that some people have lost confidence in the government, and she wants to reinstill that confidence.

Mrs. Crane said, "the movement is not in complete support of Mr. Nixon's Vietnam policy, but it was intended in support of the Presidency per se, and for the elected officials."

When commenting on the slogan "I Support America," Mrs. Crane stated that, "the slogan is not trying to say that the Moratorium people are any less American than we are, but that we are supporting the government structure. We are not questioning their activities."

When asked about aspects of the Moratorium which dissatisfied her, Mrs. Crane replied, "I don't disagree with the privilege of people to dissent, but I don't like some of their approaches."

"I do not like the business of using Viet Cong flags; it looked to me, like a very bad approach to the problem. I also did not like the reading off of the names of the war dead, because even though presumably they were mourning for the dead, it seemed to me that they were mocking them, and I think most people feel this way.

"I do not like the use of armbands, particularly black ones. I feel that most of us can remember the Nazi era and know that armbands were part of that sort of thing.

"It was just some of the symbolism and things that were done that did not have a peaceful approach. The Thing that really bothered me was the tremendous mass in public, because I know how that looked overseas.

"I feel that the Moratorium is hampering our peace efforts. If we stand a chance at the peace table, we have to be strong and look like the whole nation is behind the President."

"When asked about the groups that make up the Moratorium movement, Mrs. Crane replied, "I feel that there are groups that are really using peace as a means to an end. There are some revolutionary factions, though I do not say this on a local basis.

Black man, white man– are you both human?

Skin? That doesn't make a human. Brain? Heart? Emotion? That's part of it. Something of God in every man? That's what really makes a human.

We think there is only one race...

the human race. George Fox told us, "Walk cheerfully over the world, seeking that of God in every one." Many of us have—in ghettos, prisons, asylums. We found the human quality everywhere, anywhere. If there was ever a black and white case, this is it.

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Arts Presentations

FILMS
Nov. 21 (Friday)
At Colgate - Cinematheque: "Orpheus." directed by Jean Cocteau. Room 212, McGregory Hall, 8 p.m.
Amenic: "The Graduate," directed by Mike Nichols. Science Auditorium, 8 p.m. Through Nov. 22.
Kinokunst-Gesellschaft: "Lemonade Joe," Czechoslovakian Western. Chemistry Auditorium, 8 p.m. Through Nov. 22.
Nov. 23 (Sunday)
Root-Jessup: "Radical America." Chemistry Auditorium, 8:30 p.m.
Nov. 24 (Monday)
Anthropology Film Series: "The Hungers." Science Auditorium, 8 p.m.
Kinokunst-Gesellschaft: "This Sport Life," directed by Lindsay Anderson. Chemistry Auditorium, 8 p.m. Through Nov. 25.
At Colgate - CMA: The Fifties: "On the Waterfront," "Seven Samurai." Rome 212, McGregory Hall, 7:30 p.m. lDec. 1 (Monday)
Psychology Film Series: "Angry Boy." Science Auditorium, 8 p.m.
Dec. 4 (Thursday)
Kirkland Art Center: "Lilies of the Field." 8 p.m. Members only.
Amenic: "Viridiana," directed by Bunuel. Science Auditorium, 8 p.m. Through Dec. 6.
Kinokunst-Gesellschaft: "Cat Ballou," directed by Eliot Silverstein. Chemistry Auditorium. 8 p.m.

THEATRE
Nov. 20 - 22 (Thursday - Saturday)
Charlatans: "Niagara Falls," written by Leonard Melfi, directed by Cyril Simon. Minor Theater, 8 p.m.
Dec. 4 - 6 (Thursday - Saturday)
Charlatans: "The Curce" by Tankred Dorst, directed by Walter Jaffe. "Picnic on the Battlefield" by Arrabel, directed by Alan Bryce. Minor Theater, 8:30 p.m.

MUSIC
Coffee House (Check Announcements)
Dec. 3 (Wednesday)
Dwight Peltzer, pianist. Chapel, 8 p.m.

EXHIBITIONS
Root Art Center: "Sculpture by John McCarty." Opens Nov. 23 (Sunday), through Dec. 20.
Bristol Lounges: "A Garden of Flowers," (from the American Federation of Arts). Through Nov. 25. "Drawings of Dutch Masters of the 16th, 17th and 18th Century (from the Netherlands Information Service). Opens Dec. 1 (Monday), through Dec. 19.
Munson-Williams-Proctor Institute: "Presences," by Richard Pousette-Dart. Through Dec. 28.
Kirkland Art Center: "Decorative Arts, Past and Present," by Dorothy D. Hutchings. Through Nov. 28.
Nov. 24 (Monday)
Sculpture Casting Demonstration by John McCarty, Kirkland Art Studio (Dunham), 8 p.m.

DANCE
International Dance Program. McEwen Lounge, 1 p.m.

Charlatans to Produce Plays From 'Theatre of Absurd'

BY JOHN NELSON

The weekend of December 4-6 will witness the second dramatic production of the year by the Charlatans. In the offing are two plays from the theatre of the absurd, Fernando Arrabal's "Picnic in the Battlefield", and Tankred Dorst's "The Curve".

"Picnic in the Battlefield," written in 1952 by the Spanish born Arrabal, is a black comedy, influenced by the bizarre wit and intellect of such playwrights as Beckett and Ionesco.

Director Alan Bryce has described his first production as basically an "anti-war play, showing the total absurdity of war. "Arrabal depicts the soldiers of the imaginary war as mere puppets, manipulated by the politicians and rulers of their nations. The populace looks upon the turmoil of war as merely another game, played between nations. The setting of the play is appropriately, a battlefield, anywhere.

The major characters of the cast are two soldiers, Zapo and Zepo, played by Nancy Kaufman and Ed Wayland.

"The Curve" was written in 1960 by Munich playwright Tankred Dorst. Dorst's play, like "Picnic", is an example of the theatre of the absurd.

Director Wally Jaffe refers to his first undertaking as a contrast between "illusion and reality." Playwright Dorst has made his play a study of mankind's hypocrisy and deception.

The plot centers around two brothers, Anton (Alan Bryce) and Rudolph (Jim Lattin), who live in isolation in the mountains. They make their living through their bizarre dealings with death. Their isolated life is interrupted by the appearance of an unexpected visitor named Kriegbaum (Bill Royer).

The play is actually a parable dealing with people who defeat their ultimate purpose by their pretense.

Both productions utilize grotesque and violent death in depicting human folly. As is typical of the theater of the absurd, the dialogue is at times comic and at times despairing.

The Charlatans will present their productions in the Minor Theater at 8:30 on the evenings of December 4-6. The admission price will be 50 cents.

W. H. Ferry Address Packs Chapel; Calls Racial Civil War 'Inevitable'

BY DAVID BEHNKE

"We have clearly opted for violence. Defacto police states exist in our cities."

These remarks by W. H. Ferry characterize his address aimed at exposing white America's adoption of "intimidation and repression" as the solution to the problem of twenty-five million black Americans Monday in the Chapel.

"There is a conscious realization that there are no answers; the issues are too complex," Ferry said. "White America looks across the tracks at Black Town and doesn't understand what it sees." What Americans see is a difference, a dangerous difference, and feel they must "somehow deal with this rumbling phenomenon."

Ferry's solution is a new type of federalism. Black neighborhood governments would be set up to rule autonomously under a federal umbrella. Ferry contends that there are basic differences between the races, and that what is needed is an emergence of black culture.

"This can't be done while the white people stand around and guide the effort." Integration, or black acceptance of white standards is not the answer. Taking education as an example, Ferry commented that "nobody knows what the 'black standard of education' means, except that it does not very much resemble white education."

Ferry admitted that he has been driven to this idea of black autonomy out of desperation because no other efforts have been successful.

He contends that America first tried the Christian approach of brotherhood. Ferry felt that the churches have fallen flat in their efforts, when sending donations to the ghetto while demanding that money be "well spent: Christianity the CPA way."

Social Scientists next attacked the problem, but were also unable to provide any plausible solutions. White liberals introduced what Ferry terms the "clorox policy," forcing blacks to assume white traits and to submerge their own distinctive culture. This paternalism has long since been rejected.

America's third effort to solve the race problem was through political and governmental methods, through positive action of a "compensatory variety. "Ferry feels that this is little more than an effort at pacification. "We don't have the requisite political action any more than the requisite individual compulsion."

So, Ferry contends that America has adopted the police state as a solution. Suspicion arrests, the killing of Black Panthers, impossible bails, unwarranted searches and seizures, and the readiness of police to use weapons are all manifestations of this conclusion, Ferry felt.

Young blacks have no place to turn because of the "lawlessness of the lawmen." Ferry explained that frustration and fear causes the "cohesiveness of black groups to break down. White America wants a Black Town that does not threaten its security.

"The police are moving from a service organization to a political one." They are the enforcement vehicle of "satispression," or oppression by the satisfied. Ferry views this tactic as respresentative of the "white desire to hang onto their urban prerequisites.

"No amount of evidence can prevail against white fright. Whites tolerate practices in Black Town that they would never allow in their own neighborhoods, and Blacks are scared for their lives," said Ferry.

Ferry looks on a civil war as inevitable, and "not very far off. War won't be started by the Blacks, however. Counter-revolutionary white groups will launch the assault." Moreover Ferry believes that the police, the "only legitimate bearers of violence", will ally themselves with the white attackers.

Ferry contends that the police state operating in blacktown will soon spread over the country. "The police are in near revolt against their elected superiors." Using an analogy, Ferry said that soon all Americans, the good Americans just as the Good Germans under Hitler, will begin to fear the "knock on the door" already felt in the ghetto.

Ferry realizes that much more evidence is needed to convince the American people of the dire situation.

Amenic's 'The Graduate', Kinokunst's 'Lemonade Joe' Contain Timely Social Comments on American Life

BY SKIP ROESSEL

This weekend, Hamilton's coexisting film societies will present two entertaining films containing some timely elements of social comment on American life. Both organizations are departing from their usual fare.

Kinokunst-Gesellschaft is bringing up "Lemonade Joe," an obscure Czechoslovakian Western, while Amenic shows "The Graduate," a Hollywood picture noted for its extraordinary commercial success.

"Lemonade Joe," one of the first Czech films to attract international attention, is a devastating satire on the film genre of the Western, and American life in general. Prague's answer to John Wayne is straight-shooting Lemonade Joe, who courageously tries to save his little western town from the alcoholic encroachment of the nefarious TRiggerwhiskey saloon.

Every conceivable Western cliche is gleefully incorporated into this film. It opens, for example, with one of the wildest barroom brawls ever filmed anywhere. Western fams, foreign films buffs, and addicts of high camp in general ought to enjoy themselves.

"The Graduate" is Mike Nichol's modern classic. Dustin Hoffman brilliantly portrays a rather out-of-it young man seeking his place in the phony upper class society inhabited by his parents. His tragicomic encounters with their world gradually reduce him to the Typical Alienated Youth of our times who finds no alternative but to pack up and leave the scene entirely.

This film has a lot going for it; moviegoers often see it on the strength of Hoffman's performance alone, but will also enjoy watching the excellent color photography backed up by Simon & Garfunkel's familiar score.

"The Graduate" made money for the Southern California Establishment it reviled. Amenic, which formerly scorned films tailored to mass appeal, hopes it will do as much for them. Once solidly in the black, the organization will terminate its "sellout to Hollywood," and, in the words of director Doc Reisman, "we'll return to our policy of showing the best in obscure motion pictures."

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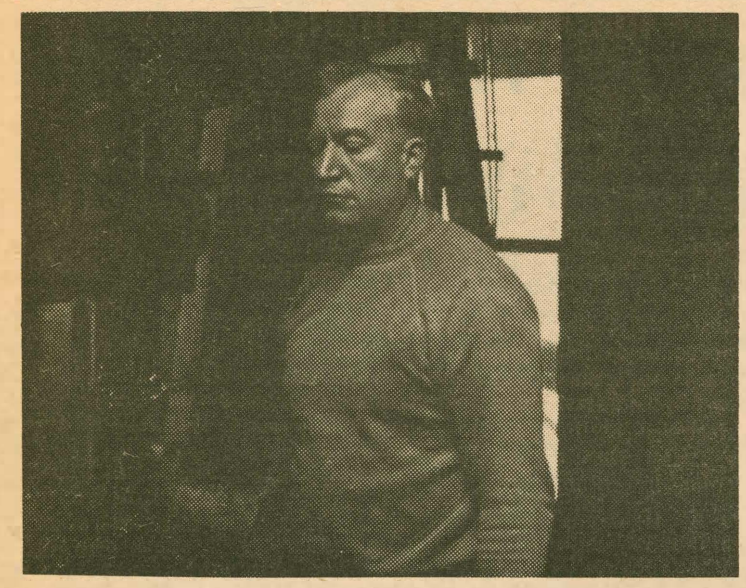

Herbert G. Wentworth of the Mill

Cider Mill Suffers Lack of Apples; Locals Bring Fruit In Answer to Ad

BY JANET WATROUS

"There's a scarcity of apples in this area because people insist on building colleges where apple orchards were."

So say the experts at the Clinton Cider Mill, owned and operated by Herbert G. Wentworth, one of the sons of H. H. Wentworth and Son's. The Mill is known to most cider lovers in Clinton and its neighboring towns and on the Hill. Located at the junction of Sanford and Elm streets, the Mill usually opens in mid September and closes at Thanksgiving.

The Wentworth family has based its residence and business in Clinton for generations. Herbert Henry Wentworth built the original steam-run cider mill with wood from his own saw mill.

At age fifteen, he wheeled stone up the Hill for Hamilton's oldest building, the old Kirkland building.

To supply the Mill with apples, Mr. Wentworth turned to an old friend, Mr. Benson of Whitesboro. This was the beginning of a nearly fifty year old business arrangement which is today carried on by the Benson brothers, Alfred and Ed.

Once or twice a week, their Chevie truck pulls up to the Mill's loading dock to deliver forty crates of apples. Around this time of year, the load includes Northern Spies; earlier, the bushels were filled with MacIntosh and Cortland apples.

Mr. Ed Benson, whose crates intialed EHB fill the porch, is a twinkly-eyed fruit grower whose sense of humor is as spicy as his apples. Hooking his thumbs through his weathered blue coveralls, he tells with pride of the Wentworth-Benson business deal, and chuckles as he remembers the "running around we did in olden days."

Just as the Bensons were unloading the apples, a similiar Chevie truck was being loaded with the finished product. The Muller brothers, of Muller's Dairy, have for the last couple of years, rebottled the cider and sold it wholesale to Dandee Donuts. (That's how they make their big pitch for cider and donuts!) They are middlemen, as they explained, "the ones who get rich."

That is the beginning and end of the from-apple-to-cider-story. Quite a lot happens in between. Inside the Mill, which was built in 1927, are the elevator, the grater, the seives, the racks, and the tanks, the same equipment with which the Mill opened. The only addition is a refrigerator tank, installed in 1961.

In addition to apples supplied by the Benson's orchard, local people bring in their own apples in answer to the Cider Mill's newspaper ad. This way, people who want their own cider can have it made for themselves from their own apples. Such is the practice of Justamere Farm in Whitesboro, which sells cider. Apples from their orchard undergo the grinding process at the Clinton Mill, and when the cider is ready, it is Justamere's own.

The cider is distributed from two tanks, one for bulk storage in large barrels (up to fifty gallons) and a smaller tank for filling family jugs. The cash register is also the original one. Also preserved are the original desk and cash register of H. H. Wentworth's cider days.

Continued on page 11

Hill Alumni Still Impressed; Show Support for Policies

BY TERRY HANLON

Hamilton alumni believe the Hill is a "pretty great place" - at least that appears to be the consensus of the 30 alumni who attended "Hamilton Horizons" the weekend of September 25-27.

The visit was initiated to acquaint old grads with the Hamilton College of today.

When the program was over, Mike Reitz '73 wrote to each alumnus asking for his opinions on the many changes which have occurred at Hamilton.

Recent changes in curricular and personal freedom, dropping membership in fraternities, attitude and spirit of the students, the effects of Kirkland on Hamilton, and the possible effects of change on Hamilton's future were all laid open to the comments of the Alumni.

The result was an overwhelming show of support for all new policies.

The over-all feeling of the Alumni after attending Hamilton Horizons was that the college has corrected many of its defects while retaining most of its advantages.

Although most were sorry to see the size of the ever increasing student body, several alumni commented that the student-faculty relationship has not suffered. Chemist John Backus '46 wrote, "I am very impressed with the new Hamilton. The increase in size to more than double that of 1942 has taken place smoothly and without loss of the small college atmosphere. The personal warmth which I knew still seems to be present."

Dr. Frank McKee '36, of Mclean, Virginia remembered some of his "departed friends", teachers now buried in the College cemetery, and he felt that "they would be comfortable with their successors."

The effect of curricular changes was a widely discussed issue among the Alumni. Almost all were enthusiastic about the abolishment of the liberal arts requirements, but some added qualifying comments.

Darwin Pickard '27, a coal executive, felt that course requirements "add iron to people's make-up."

Harold C. Bohn '26, an English professor at Montclair (N.J.) State College liked the idea of no requirements but stressed the need for caution.

"The approach rests on two assumptions that can prove its undoing if not recognized even in the midst of success," he said. "One, the continuous dedication of students who want to carve out of academic offerings, a profitable preparation for life's responsibilities; two, the continuous dedication of teachers who sincerely want to give students the time and attention that successful results demand."

Dr. Malcolm Ellison '39, New London, Connecticut, expressed hope that "students will not be entirely satisfied with courses that only interest them and that they feel they would enjoy. Liberal arts education does require a broad base."

Many alumni were sorry to see the speech requirement dropped, and one felt that the Latin requirement would have benefited Mike Reitz, who used the plural form "Alumni" instead of the singular "Alumnus" in his letter asking for comments.

Most, however, felt that the students faculty, and administration were capable of meeting the challenge caused by the changes.

All the alumni responding felt sad at the drop in fraternity membership but realized that their function is not as vital as it used to be. Bristol Campus Center as a center of social activity was given by Rev. George Beilby Jr. '38 as one reason for the fraternity drop.

The alumni were also unanimous in their approval of the effects of Kirkland on Hamilton. Daniel Kennedy '34, a lawyer from Rochester, summed up alumni opinion when he said "I fully approve of Kirkland and its president, and the girls were great. Their presence will affect every aspect of college life, nearly always for the better."

One grad had a professional interest in Kirkland when he said, "What else can a Hamilton man turned gynecologist say about Kirkland but TERRIFIC!"

Finally, a general approval of the present-day Hamilton student was expressed. Many alumni compared their own modes of dress to those of today. John D. Hamilton '22, Acting President of Jamestown (N.Y.) community College, remembered that after the war, "khaki shirts, remnants of army issue, and old white flannels, the dirtier the better, were very much in vogue."

The students were extremely courteous, and with a few bizarre exceptions, seemed appropriately dressed," commented Mr. Joe Mullen '50, a retail merchant from Cortland, exemplifying alumni opinion.

In the words of H. Allen Carroll '38, "Alumni could hardly ask for more . . . except for a win over Rochester."

History Professor Miller Describes Kirkland Problems: Apathy Resulting from Total Lack of Communications

BY TRICIA BURKHART

Kirkland History Professor David B. Miller feels that many things at Kirkland are not quite right, and although he is not positive he has "the" answers at least he is trying to find them.

Miller feels that the most pressing and fundamental problem that Kirkland faces is student apathy. He believes that this short coming stems just about every other problem that involves the community. Miller feels that Kirkland just lacks the initiative to get anything going, though humorously adds that perhaps this is just a trait that is common to women.

Miller graduated from Yale in 1965. This year at Kirkland is the first time he has been at college with women. He majored in history, and remained in residence for graduate school until June, 1967 at Yale. He feels that since his contact with women within a college community has been somewhat limited, he cannot really judge what is happening.

He said that the apparent apathy at Kirkland is due to a lack of communication which becomes more prevalent every day. He feels that it is not so much a breakdown of communication as the total lack of any communication at all.

This lack of communication in such a small community surprises Miller. Even large schools such as Yale, he commented, have a far better system of communication. One of the reasons that he came to the Kirkland community was because its concepts and ideals fascinated him, and he like everyone else, would hate to see the basic aims of Kirkland fall through.

Some of Miller's ideas for change involve the Hamilton-Kirkland bookstore. Prevalent among its many shortcomings is a deficient selection of "extra-curricular" books, for Miller believes that one of the best study methods that a student can develop is to "fall in love with books."

The problem of an insufficient supply of required texts has faced many students and teachers this Fall. "There has been a slip-up somewhere," he said, "but I don't know where the fault lies." He added that it must be corrected.

As a possible solution, Miller suggested that a few Kirkland students set up an independent bookstore for the first two weeks of the semester. This might also involve offering a student rebate on books sold,

Continued on page 11

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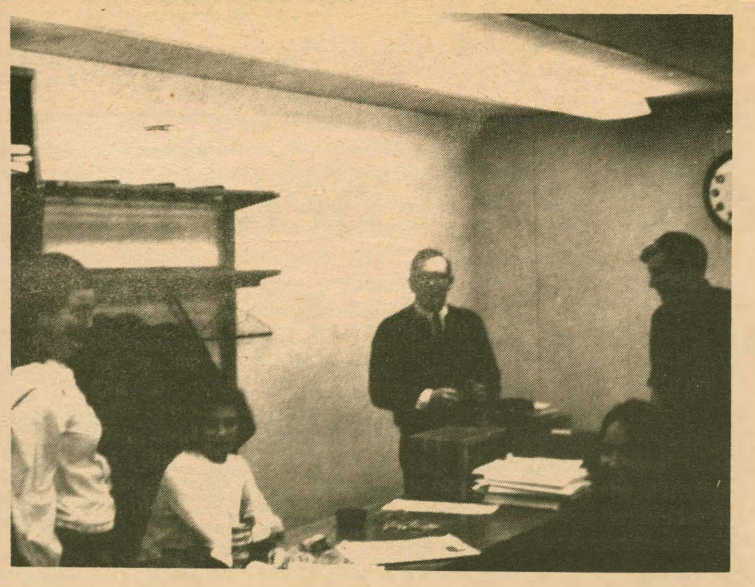

Data Processing Staff

College Controller Cites 'Confusion' With New IBM Accounting System

This week Controller Ronald F. MacDonald admitted that there is "confusion" present as a result of switching the payroll over to an IBM Series 50 recording and accounting system.

There has been a substantial slowdown in the paying of checks due to the increased paper work brought on by this transfer.

Mr. MacDonald states "We have not as yet felt the full effects of the new system" The effects thus far have been to bog down Business Office transactions and to create many student complaints.

Student complaints center around the late paychecks and the impersonality of the new system. Because the paper work is not arriving fast enough from the various departments, the checks are late.

"The flow of paper work must be coordinated to meet the deadline," according to Mr. MacDonald, who was not aware of student complaints.

Complaints from the Business Office have arisen due to the increased amount of paper work necessary to supply the computer with the proper information and to verify its findings.

Assistant Accountant Clifford F. Finnegan stated "We're working for the machine, the machine is not working for us!" He was aware of the student complaints and said that "They were easily resolved under the old system, but the new system was and still is general mayhem."

The old system was much more personal, as an individual could be handled specially and was not a few holes puched on one of a hundred cards.

Data Processing Supervisor Louis E. Ouimette said, "I am aware of complaints pertaing to data processing, but we must get used to it in order to keep up with student expansion and to keep pace with other colleges. The reason checks are late is that we receive the input information from the business office late, so the checks are late."

The campus appears generally reluctant to accept the new system.

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British Honduran Senator Outlines Belize Problems

BY JEFF MILLER

Jesus Ken, former senator from Belize, British Honduras, outlined the path to independence for Belize before a large audience in the Chapel November 11.

Ken hopes the "march towards Belize independence" will also be a march away from the ever-worsening poverty of Belize's peasant class.

One problem contributing to peasant poverty is the foreign ownership of Belize's mills and groves as well as most of the banks and stores. The industrialization which has begun in Belize is not the total solution to the poverty problem, said Ken, because when wages rise, costs also rise, so the "rich are getting richer and the poor, poorer."

The poor, now, have less say in the government than the foreign industry owners and the Belize "bourgeoisie."

Ken said that without some control over commerce and government, the worker cannot change his situation.

He hopes that through his efforts he can arouse the national consciousness towards achieving independence from the imperialism of the United Kingdom, Guatemala and other countries,and that education can help the worker on the road to "the eradication of the worms now rich and powerful."

Belize's major export is sugar cane, and minor exports are citrus fruits, corn and wood. Sugar cane factories have taken over in Belize.

Ken pointed out that independent farming, though primitive, is better than sugar cane because it allows a variety of crops.

"One product equals one buyer and this means dependence. The country that trades with only one country dies." Ken stated that the solution is industrialized state farms whose independence in trade and variety of products would bring more commerce to Belize.

"This struggle must be fought out to the bitter end," Ken said. "We must all take our place on the vanguard."

Cider Mill Suffers Lack of Apples; Locals Bring Fruit In Answer to Ad

Continued from page 10

The back room has some interesting items too. Here the charred wiskey barrels are kept for any customer who wants to make hard cider. One tip: the trick is storing the cider in wood. Grandfather Wentworth used to keep several casks of hard cider for himself and the family in the cellar. It has an earthen floor, and is the same as it was in former days, minus the kegs, of course.

Business at the Cider Mill isn't quite what it used to be when the elder Mr. Wentworth put in a 12 hour day and the core of the business was flourishing apple orchards. His example of 79 years in business is apparently still alive.

The present Mr. Wentworth, "Red", prefers business to being interviewed. He referred me to his assistant, a Utica College sophomore, Charlie Thomas, who is a neighbor of the Wentworth's in New Hartford. Charlie began working at the Mill when he was fifteen and adopted old Mr. Wentworth as his grandfather. As a tour guide and historian of the mill, he is unequaled.

The words "cider mill" seem to belong to an older vocabulary which is no longer appropriate in modern times. The mill itself is forty two years old, and has aged in the same way anything forty-two years old ages--it's graying! The sons of H. H. Wentworth and Sons have taken over, but Charlie Thomas remembers the old man who began it all. College and progress are modern words, which may inevitably make apple orchard obsolete.

Foreign Students Club Planning New Activities; Hope to Establish Program for New Languages

Hamilton's Foreign Students Club plans a busy schedule of activities during the academic year. The Club met last week to elect a new president, Joe Marcal '72 and to initiate action for its plans.

Perhaps the most important project the Foreign Students Club has panned is the establishment of a program in languages not already offered in the catalog. Felix Wu '71 is already teaching Chinese and additional tutoring in Modern Greek and Mandarin is anticipated in the near future.

The Club is also investigating the possibility of sponsoring a weekly program on WHCL-FM. The program would probably consist of a discussion of the music and culture of one foreign country represented by a student at Hamilton.

A firm or slide series is also anticipated for this year. This series is intended as a cultural program for the college community; some club members have already written to foreign embassies in Washington, D.C. for materials which might be helpful in a lecture-type demonstration.

A problem which has often troubled certain foreign students is that of the adjustment they must take in their first few weeks of life at Hamilton. Besides the obvious language barrier for some foreign students, there also exist problems of dress and of customs which we take for granted, but which are not so familiar to foreigners.

Club members hope to work with the admissions office to inform students who have applied to Hamilton from abroad what life near Utica, Deansboro, Croghan, etc. is all about. They also intend to come up to school early in September to help new forgoing students adjust to life at the college before classes begin.

The club, which was established four years ago, has 24 members who represent 13 foreign lands. As the club constitution now stands, only foreign students from Hamilton may join, however, an amendment is forthcoming which will allow foreign students from Kirkland to become members too.

Professor Miller

Continued from page 10

perhaps 10%, which would still offer a good 20-30% profit to the store.

Another issue that Miller feels will soon affect Kirkland is the Winter Study Program in the 4-1-4 series.

This January there will be no Winter Study Program, thus leaving the Juniors with absolutely no courses until February, and Sophomores with only the Humanities Core Course. Miller wonders what these 150 plus girls are to do with the month of January if no Winter Study program is set up?

One answer Miller proposed involves, again, the problem of initiative. He said that the girls should come up with some good projects on their own.

End for Comps

Continued from page 1

members in particular referred to something like a "senior experience" to serve as a comprehensive experience at the close of the students' four years at Hamilton. The three point plan includes a proposal on this idea which specifically recognizes the diversity that must characterize such a program from department to department, if the department feels it to be necessary or desirable at all:

"Should the department decide that some form of comprehensive experience be necessary, the department, in consultation with its senior majors, should organize a one semester program or course equivalent. This program should be flexible enough to take the form of a series of seminars, dissertations, research papers, etc."

Stangler emphasized that such a program ought to be well planned out. "The Committee recognizes that such a program may not be able to be organized now in time for next semester. Faculty members are already committed as to their teaching assignments for second semester. The idea should be considered for the future."

Swimmers Will Work To Continue MacDonald's Three-Year Dynasty

Continued from page 12

yard breaststroke. John Judson is an individual medley swimmer, and can be used in several other spots. Bruce Ricker has had good times in the sprints, and Ed Roston will help the middle distance freestylers. Mike Klinger is a distance man who should be of great use to the team. Pete Schloerb is an excellent breaststroker who also has good speed in the other strokes.

It might be easy to establish an alibi for the season. All-americans Mohl and Volp are gone, the schedule is tougher, and freshmen at all the schools may compete on the varsity level. This is not, however, the way Coach MacDonald is approaching the year. More emphasis will be placed on taking second and third places in some of the events, and a greater responsibility will be given to the freshmen. If the stategy succeeds, the team may be in for a good season.

SWANSONG

BY JOHN PITARESSI

One game does not usually make a season, but the Hamilton win over Union last Saturday has to be an exception to the rule. After a season of frustration and disappointment the one sided Blue victory erased a lot of bad memories and provided the ten seniors with as gracious an exit as any group of ballplayers have ever had. The defense was far more than adequate, the offensive line was outstanding, Mark Rice was poised, Dick Brown was at his best, and if their was ever a more worthy recipient of game MVP honors than the imcomparable John Beck, I have never heard of him.

As I say, for the seniors it was a gracious exit, and here are short sketches of each:

Co-captain Dick Brown lettered for four years, and has always been one of the teams big guns, this year amassing a near record rushing total. Dick has fine moves, good hands, speed and tremendous running instinct. He is an expert at getting the extra yard when there isn't anymore running room.

Co-captain Bruce Cutler is easily Hamilton's finest lineman of the past five years. Not really big, Cutler's superior strength enabled him to handle opponents on drives and sweeps. Third down plays for short yardage have consistently been run over the right side for the three seasons of Bruce's explosive straight ahead charge.

Greg Hoch is one player that some opponents actually feared because of his intimidating style of play. Possible a little over-exuberant at times, Greg always plays full speed ahead. His speed enables him to cover passes well, he is a punishing tackler and a heads-up ballplayer.

Percy Luney was Cutler's running mate at guard for three years. Not big nor particularly strong, Joe Don always got the job done. Luney delights in, and is probably best at, picking off unsuspecting defensive ends on traps. Joe is not "ree-tarred."

Jess Wagner is another three year letterman who has done the job for the Blue on the defensive line. Jeff came back after the now famous rabbid skunk incident, which resulted in a series of painful shots, and had outstanding games against St. Lawrence and Wesleyan this season.

Tom Burkstrand has been a tough middle guard for three years, although at 5'10", 190 he is a small lineman. "Pope" made a weekly E.C.A.C. team last season, and is a good hitter. No one will ever forget old 72 catching a Kenyon halfback from behind after a thirty yard gallop.

Don Stangler has been a reliable performer at various defensive line positions for three years. Don was best employed as a defensive end, where his strong pass rush was put to good use. His block of a Union punt in 1967 was a key play in that win which capped a 6-1 season.

John Suess, like Stangler, had no high school experience, and he did not break in at offensive tackle until this year. However, with good strength and great desire, Seuss improved with every game until at season's end he would have to be rated a first class performer at tackle.

Rick Einhoun spent three years learning the game and got his shot this year. The trite thing to say is "you've got to give the kid credit". Well, you have to give Einhorn more than that. To take a player with no experience and made him a lineman is one thing, but to made him a quarterback is unheard of. Rick worked for three years for a chance, stuck it out when he was the lowest man on the totem pole. He did not become an All-American, but he did lead the team in passing, and he did cooly and calmly conspire with John Beck to defeat Middlebury in the last seconds. Blessed with a fine arm, Rick overcame many obstackles to become a respected member of the team.

For myself, I have not accomplished what I had hoped to in four years, and it was a frustrating season. The Union game made it all good, however. The departing seniors will cherish that win, and hope the confidence it generated will carry over to Coach Jones's charges next season.

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Continentals End Season With Victory Over Union

BY JIM MORGAN

Led by halfback John Beck, the Continentals of Hamilton College ended their season by soundly defeating tradition rival Union College, 30-3, last Saturday afternoon at Schenectady. After the game, Beck was named by Union head coach George Flood to receive the Glen H. Rue award as Hamilton's outstanding player.

Beck, a junior rushed for two touchdowns and a pair of conversions, while passing for a third two-point play. Besides leading both teams in scoring, Beck rolled up the most individual yardage with 146 yards on 35 carries. Hamilton's offense was a dual effort as Beck's partner in the backfield, senior Dick Brown, gained 110 yards on the ground and one touchdown. Brown also picked up an additional 43 yards on a pass from freshman quarterback Mark Rice in the longest single play of the game.

The Continental's defense played its best game of the season as it held Union to 40 yards on the ground. Playing in 30-degree weather, the alert Blue defenders recovered six of the Garnet's eight fumbles, while pulling down two of Union quarterback Ken Pearce's passes. Playing his last game for Hamilton, safety Greg Hoch picked up two fumbles and caught one interception.

Midway through the first quarter Hamilton moved from the Union 43 to score in 7 plays. Beck picked up the six points when he plunged off right guard from the 15. A two-point conversion try failed.

Late in the quarter Continental defensive tackle Jeff Wagner recovered a fumble on the Hamilton 38. It took Hamilton only six plays, including Brown's 43 yard reception, to move to the Union 1. Going off left tackle, Beck Scored again. A conversion sweep by Beck was successful to give Hamilton a 14-0 lead.

Hamilton soon took over again on the Union 43. Alternating between Brown and Beck, the Blues needed only eight plays to score with Brown bucking middle from the 1. Beck duplicated his earlier effort to sweep in for another two points.

Union's only score came on a 35 yard field goal by kicker Jim Sabella. The play capped the Garnet's deepest penetration of the game, to the Hamilton 18. The half ended 22-3.

The second half was controlled by the Continentals as they ran 57 plays to Union's 30. Hamilton began the half with its longest steady drive of the season, 79 yards. In what became a pattern for the entire dirve, Rice would go to Brown on first down and then to Beck on Second down, to pick up the next first down. Rice added the touchdown when he pushed over from the 1.

Rice calls signals

The 30-3 victory enabled the Continentals to better last year:s 2-6 record with a 3-5 mark. Union finished its season Saturday with a 3-6 record.

Although he only played 6¼ games, Beck was Hamilton's leading scorer for the season with 7 touchdowns and a total of 46 points. Brown led the team in total offense with 696 yards, all on the ground. Senior quarterback Rick Einhorn completed 49.5% of his passes for 655 yards to lead in that department. Brown also led the team in receiving with 21 catches and 339 yards, while sophomore end Mike Scarpitto picked up 316 yards on the same number of receptions.

Swimmers Will Work To Continue MacDonald's Three-Year Dynasty

The Hamilton College Swim Team has compiled a 27-2-1 record over the last three years. In light of these statistics it hardly seems like an appropriate time for a modern day Amos to appear impassionately prophesying the impending doom of the MacDonald dynasty. Actually, this is not the case, although this year's team faces a greater number of challanges than any of the previous squads.

The team will be lead, at least spiritually, by captains Kent Brown, Dick Cohen, and Wils Mathias. Brown will swim in the medley relay and the 200 yard backstroke events. Cohen is a sprinter who can be used in either the 50 or 100 yard freestyle, and Mathias might swim 200 yard breast or dolphin stroke. The other seniors on the team are Don Younkin whose times have been good in the 50 and the 100 free, and Rick Cunningham, father time, who should help out in the freestyle events.

Swimmers practice

The juniors on the team include diver Paul Crumrine who in two years has lost only once in dual meet competition. Hugh Sampson is another freestyler whose specialty is the 100 and 200 yard events. The remaining junior is Hans Grashoff, a distance swimmer.

Dave Dickey, Ken Grant, Chuck Mills, and Bob Phillips are the sophomores on the team this year. Dickey is an individual medley swimmer who can be used in all of the other events. Grant is a freestyler who has been used in the 500 and 1000 yard events. Mills is another individual medley man, but this year he is concentrating upon butterfly. Phillips is another dolphin stroker and was last year's number two man in the 200 yard event.

This year's freshmen should contribute a great deal to the team. Brian Cavanaugh has showed potential in the 200

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